

The Allied Fleet in the Baltic.

The season for operations by the allied fleet in the Baltic against Russia having passed away without any more signal success than the taking of Bomarsund, which was subsequently abandoned, Sir Charles Napier has been freely censured. The public can never be satisfied without a rapid succession of startling effects. The allied armies in the east have been as freely condemned for not maintaining the character of the age, and effecting miracles with railroad speed, and gratifying each grumbler, each morning as he sips his coffee and munches his muffins, with elaborate details by telegraph of bloody encounters and unparalleled victories. Even Gen. Taylor and our own little army in Mexico, notwithstanding its glorious achievements, did not always escape the condemnation of the censorious. The movements of the allied fleets in the Baltic were not dependent on the *ipse dixit* of Sir Charles Napier, and each step taken by the allied armies in the Crimea is in obedience to the conclusion of a council of officers. In the Baltic, the hovering fleet has kept an army of several hundred thousand Russians on that coast, that might otherwise have done efficient service in the Danubian provinces; and at the same time, observations and surveys have been made, and preparations matured for a vigorous blow next spring, which may reach St. Petersburg. Sir Charles Napier's has been nearly a bloodless cruise, but not necessarily a useless one. Indeed, the specified result of his presence in those waters has been of signal advantage, while the blockade which he maintained embarrassed Russian commerce, and created dissatisfied among the Russian people, to which even the Czar is not insensible. Humanity rejoices that so much has been effected without the horrors of a siege and bombardment, and the storming of entrenchments.

It is said that Sir Charles Napier was of opinion that more might have been safely done in the Baltic, but a meeting of the admirals and superior officers of the fleet, after discussing the propriety and possibility of attacking and taking Helsingfors and Swenborg, and examining the reports of the officers who had been sent to take soundings on the coast, decided against the attack being made. There was no doubt of the ability to take those places, but reasons were given which induced the postponement of the attempt till next spring, when operations will be renewed on a large scale. The French fleet has returned, and the English may follow, but those waters will not be entirely deserted until the blockade can be maintained by the ice. — [Washington Globe.]

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Joseph R. Swan, of Franklin county, Judge of the Supreme Court, *vice* John A. Corwin, resigned. Shepard F. Norris, of Clermont county, Judge of the Supreme Court, *vice* William B. Caldwell, resigned.

Charles M. Godfrey, of Putnam county, Trustee of the new Lunatic Asylums, *vice* Robert Gilleland, deceased.

Jesse J. Appler, of Scioto county, Judge of the Probate Court for said county, *vice* Benjamin Ramsey, resigned.

Robert N. McAdams, of Butler county, Collector of Tolls on the Canal at Middletown, *vice* John Sherwood, deceased.

The Massachusetts Delegation.

The following are conceded to be the newly elected members of congress from Massachusetts:

- 1 Dist. Robt. B. Hall of Plymouth, W. K. N.
- 2 Dist. James Buffington, W. K. N.
- 3 Dist. W. S. Darnell, Free Soil K. N.
- 4 Dist. L. B. Comins, Whig K. N.
- 5 Dist. Anson Burlingame, F. S. K. N.
- 6 Dist. Timothy Davis, Know Nothing.
- 7 Dist. N. P. Banks, jr., Dem. K. N.
- 8 Dist. Chauncey L. Knapp, F. S. K. N.
- 9 Dist. Alexander De Witt, F. S. K. N.
- 10 Dist. Henry Morris, W. K. N.
- 11 Dist. Mark Trafton, F. S. K. N.

John J. Rollow, of Fredericksburg, Va., has invented a machine that will husk and shell corn at one operation. The ear with husk is thrown into its mouth, and in the twinkling of an eye the corn falls out at one point, the clean cob coming out at the other end. Its capacity is about 400 barrels per day.

We ask a careful perusal of an article in another column from the Charleston Mercury, on the revival of the slave trade. It is in vain to conceal the fact that this project is to be pressed upon the country, by the advocates of slavery. It must be met in Congress. At the last session, soon after the triumph of the slave power in the repeal of the Missouri restriction, Mr. Slidell, a senator from Louisiana, moved a resolution, instructing the executive to withdraw our African squadron from that coast, so as to offer no impediment from the United States for the prosecution of that trade. The article from the Mercury, is carefully and ably written, and shadows forth a settled design on the part of the disunionists, and the slave propagandists to press the subject, from this time henceforth. It is well enough to understand, in advance, the process of reasoning upon which they rely for success. Let the North read, reflect, and, when the time comes, be prepared to act.—[O. S. Journal.]

ONE OF THE TURNIPS.—Mr. Levi Sloat, of this township, made us a present of a Turnip, on Wednesday last, of considerable dimensions, as we consider it. It is one of the common kind, and boasts of no great name; yet, notwithstanding its humble origin, the "covey" weighs nearly six pounds, and measures a little over two feet in circumference. That will do pretty well for the late dry season. Who can beat it?—[Bryan Item.]

The vacancy caused by the death of Presly Ewing in Kentucky, has been filled by the election of Bristow, Whig, (to congress.)

THE RAMSEY ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—By the San Francisco Herald, we learn that Messrs. Joseph A. Doyle and M. J. Keating are about to establish an overland express, in connection with Adams & Co., from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. It will connect with the steamer Orizaba at the latter port, and will give us California news in about half the time now occupied in its transmission.

A LOFTY MOUNTAIN.—Mount Hood, in Oregon, has now been ascertained, by actual measurement, to be full 18,361 feet high.—This is the highest peak on the American continent, and one of the highest in the world. From this peak, mountain tops 500 miles distant are distinctly seen. The mountain is volcanic, smoke being seen to issue from its summit.

The editor of the Grass Valley Telegraph learns that Lola Montez, in consequence of ill health, is intending to leave her pleasant country residence in that place, and spend the winter at the Sandwich Islands.

The trial of Arrison has been postponed to the December term of the criminal court. Over 100 vessels are reported aground on the St. Clair Flats. It is difficult for steamers to get through the stranded fleet.

One hundred and seventy of the New Era's passengers were drowned.

The Cincinnati reports say money is becoming more solid. Glad of it—rags don't pay.

Over 12,000 boat entries have been made upon the canal collector's books at Toledo this season.

The receipts of corn by canal during three months past at Toledo, has been nearly 2,000,000 bushels.

The Air Line Railroad is now finished some 7 miles beyond Wauseon.

POPULATION OF MEXICO.—According to the last census of Mexico, which has just reached the United States through the Mexican papers, the population is 7,853,395. Mexico is divided into 28 states. It has 85 cities and towns, 193 large villages, 4,709 villages, 119 communities and missions, 175 haciendas, 6,092 farms and hamlets. The most populous state in Mexico has 1,000,875 inhabitants.

The N. Y. Tribune hopes no one will contribute to the Washington Monument, because the design does not suit, &c. Thereupon the Washington Star pitches into Greeley's old white hat and overcoat, and asks if a man who wears such things, can have any correct idea of taste.

THE GLOBE—The Official Paper of Congress, and Newspaper for the People.

LORD BROUGHAM, in his "Historical Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the time of George the Third," gives some remarkable examples, showing the great loss sustained by England in the history of its statesmen, and of its national progress, through the imperfect state of parliamentary reporting in former times. He opens his life of Lord Chatham thus:

"There is hardly any man in modern times, with the exception, perhaps, of Lord Somers, who fills so large a space in our history, and of whom we know so little, as Lord Chatham; and yet he is the person to whom every one would at once point, if desired to name the most successful statesman and most brilliant orator that this country ever produced. Of Lord Somers, indeed, we can scarcely be said to know anything at all. That he was a person of unimpeachable integrity, a judge of great capacity and learning, a firm friend of liberty, but a cautious and safe counselor in most difficult emergencies, all are ready to acknowledge. But the authority which he possessed among his contemporaries, the influence which his sound and practical wisdom exercised over their proceedings, the services which he was thus enabled to render in steering the constitution safe through the most trying times, and saving us from arbitrary power without paying the price of our liberties in anarchy and bloodshed—nay, conducting the whole proceedings of a revolution with all the deliberation, and almost in the forms, of an ordinary legal proceeding, have surrounded his name with a mild yet imperishable glory, which, in the contrast of our dark ignorance respecting all the particulars and details of his life, gives the figure something altogether mysterious and ideal. It is now unfortunately too late, by supplying this information, to fill up the outline which the meagre records of his times have left us. But it is singular how much of Lord Chatham, who flourished within the memory of the present generation, still rests upon vague tradition. As a statesman, indeed, he is known to us by the events which history has recorded to have happened under his administration. Yet even of his share in bringing these about, little has been preserved of detail. So, fragments of his speeches have been handed down to us, but these bear so very small a proportion to the prodigious fame which his eloquence has left behind it, that far more is manifestly lost than has reached us; while of his written compositions but a few letters have hitherto been given to the world.

"This imperfect state of parliamentary reporting is the great cause of this blank."

What Somers and Chatham have lost in fame by the oblivion of all the masterly efforts of their minds which, wielding the power of parliament, conducted the march of the government during their connection with it, the history of the nation has also lost for want of the vigor and verity, the clearness, the freshness and beauty with which its events and their causes might have been preserved in the luminous eloquence of its orators.

The great men who conducted our revolutionary struggle in the continental congress have left no history behind them of the views and events which had their birth in their debates, except in the meagre formula of a journal. The fervid feeling of the hour, the impelling circumstances, the argument, the eager controversy which set the subject in every variety of light, passed away with the breath that gave them utterance; and men who were not surpassed, in the opinion of Lord Chatham, by "the master statesmen of the world," have bequeathed to posterity nothing of the eloquence which guided our national councils but "the shadow of a name." Recent publications show how graphic history becomes when the actors in it speak for themselves, and events as they emerge stamp themselves on its page. Congress has now taken care that this sort of genuine history shall fall from the press, full and perfect, day by day; and thus every public man will make his own history, and blend it imperishably with that of his country.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix is so voluminous that it can only be read by our busy countrymen partially during its progress. Some are interested in one measure, some in another. Different sections look for the most part to the action of their several representatives—the concerns of one frequently possessing no interest for the rest—and amidst the mass it is difficult for each section, or individual, to get at the special matter most interesting to them. To obviate this, and enable all to get at a glance a general view of the entire proceedings of congress, and to fix their attention on what suits their particular views, I will publish in future, in addition to the Daily Globe and the Congressional Globe and Appendix, a **TUESDAY'S CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE**, containing a brief of each day's debate on every important subject discussed during the preceding week, arranging the names of the speakers *pro* and *con*, and presenting the points discussed and leading arguments on each side, somewhat in the mode in which forensic briefs are prepared. This paper I will send gratuitously to every subscriber to the Congressional Globe and Appendix; and to those who may consider this summary sufficient without them, the subscription price for this weekly will be two dollars per annum.

The brief synopsis of debates will fill but a small part of the contents of this large weekly sheet. It will contain every important item of foreign and domestic news which can be gleaned from the daily prints during the week, together with that which may be brought by telegraph at the moment of going to press. It will contain, besides, the interesting miscellany which is given in the Daily Globe, and the Washington gossip of the letter-writers,

extracted from the different newspapers which employ them, whenever they shall be esteemed of such import as to interest the readers of the Globe, and bear such probability on their face as to warrant their insertion.

As this weekly paper will be sent to all the subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, it will certainly have a more general circulation than any other newspaper in the United States, and will, therefore, invite advertisements from every section of the Union, especially the wholesale merchants in the great cities, which will give it additional interest with business men everywhere.

The Daily Globe will be printed on a double royal sheet, twice a day during the sessions of congress—at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 5 o'clock, p. m.; and once a day, at 5 o'clock, p. m., during the recesses, at \$5 a year for either the morning or evening edition. The evening edition is the one most suitable for subscribers who live out of the city, as it will contain, besides the full proceedings of congress of the day before, published in the morning edition, a full synopsis of those of the day, together with the news by telegraph, and from other sources, up to the hour that it is put to press. It will contain, also, all laws and joint resolutions passed by congress.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will also be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing 16 pages. The Congressional Globe will be made up of the proceedings of congress, and the running debates as taken down by the reporters. The Appendix will contain the messages of the President of the United States, the reports of the heads of the executive departments, such speeches as have been withheld by members of congress for revision, and all the laws and joint resolutions passed during the session. A complete index will be made soon after congress adjourns, and sent to all subscribers for the work. Should any numbers fail to reach subscribers, they will be sent to them, without charge, whenever they advise me what numbers they have not received. Subscribers should be careful to file all the numbers received, as the complete work will be found to be very valuable to them, and the expense of furnishing missing numbers very expensive to me.

The debates of congress are now as fully and as faithfully reported in the Congressional Globe as those of any other legislative body are in this or any other country, and yet they are sold to subscribers for one sixth of what any other debates are sold for in this country, and one eleventh of what the debates of the British parliament are sold for in England, where paper, reporting, type, and typesetting are, each and all, much cheaper than in this country. The liberal subscription by congress enables me to sell the debates so low. And congress, for the purpose of enabling the people to obtain them at as low a rate as they can be afforded, passed the following joint resolution, authorizing them to go free by mail:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the present session of congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.

Approved, August 6, 1852.

Tuesday's Congressional Globe will be published every Tuesday, and contain all that is promised above. It will be commenced on a double royal sheet, but if that shall be found not to be large enough to contain all the matter, then the sheet will be enlarged.

TERMS.

For one copy of the Daily Globe, one year, \$6 00
When taken for a less time, the price will be fifty cents a month.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the coming session, \$3 00

Where bank notes under \$5 are prohibited by law, or cannot be readily obtained, I will send two copies for \$5, four for \$10, and so on at that rate. For Tuesday's Congressional Globe one year, \$2 1

For six months, 1

Subscriptions for less than six months will not be received.

Orders for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, or for Tuesday's Congressional Globe, should be here by the 7th of December to secure all the numbers. The Daily Globe is now in the course of publication, and will be sent from the day a subscription for it reaches here.

An order for any of the papers must be accompanied by the money for it, else the paper will not be sent. Bank notes current where the subscriber resides will be received at par.

I desire to employ agents, who can produce good recommendations, to obtain subscribers.

JOHN C. RIVES.

Washington City, Oct. 12, 1854.

REMARKABLE ILLUSION.—The New York Post says that Bronson, the candidate of the "Hards" for governor, labored under the illusion that he was running, but the election returns do not countenance any such idea.